

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, key must in all eases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Famm and New York Amoutated Famm is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All Information and deci-ments for public use instantly disceminated to the press of the whole country.

### A Big Job Ahead.

The Minnesota Democratic Association has spoken, and in trumpet tones, of course Perhaps it was time for it to speak. The world might have forgotten that there were any Democrate left in Minnesota, a State well supplied with Republicans and Populists. We are far from sure as to what the Minnesota Democratic Association is, but what it is is of little importance compared with what it says. It has conversed a good deal in the past, and is still in fine voice. "We must declare, openly and boldly," it "for free trade, under which no import will be taxed except its like is taxed for internal revenue. We must take up the work of education again. We taught the people that protection is wrong. We must teach them that free trade is right." So if the Minnesota Democratic Association has its way, there will be another campaign of edun. It must be confessed that the last one was singularly unfortunate. The educators were not properly educated themselves.

There is something chivalrous and ro-

mantic about the Minnesota Democratic Association. We don't believe the report that the association meets in a hat-shaped tower. It must be composed of courageous thinkers who think at regular intervals. There is an impression that the returns from the elections last month showed a very strong and continuous prejudice among the American people in favor of pro-tection. The Minnesota Democratic Association is going to remove this prejudice and tell the people what to think. Educational work of this kind is liable to

be slow. How long will it take the M. D. A. to get through with the job? Will it be done by 1994? Put in the sickle and reap.

#### Nearly Five Millions for Schools.

The Board of Education's estimate of the sum it required for expenditures on the public schools during the coming year, was \$5,167,360. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has allowed it \$4,962,423, which is \$828,288 more than it received for the present year.

Nearly \$5,000,000 is an enormous sum to spend on the public schools in a single year. This vast amount of money, moreover, is appropriated for the maintenance of a system of education which is antiquated and ineffective. Its expenditure is intrusted to a cumbersome body of school officers, trustees, inspectors, and commissioners, created by a jumble of laws, in which responsibility is divided hopelessly; and there is always a conflict of authority. The machinery is complicated and necessarily works with constant friction. The engineers, with very few exceptions, have no training which fits them to run it. Most of them are merely ornamental functionaries, who take the places because of the measure of distinction they confer, and whose services generally are as valueless as such unpaid public labors usually are.

Five millions of dollars a year is a vast amount of money to intrust to a body so disjointed; yet it will go on increasing steadily as the town grows in population. It is not enough under the present system, as experience proves, to provide a sufficiency of school accommodations to meet the development of the districts of the town where the growth is most rapid, and hence the multiplication of school houses and of teachers must go on continuously, so that from year to year the apthey will be ten millions instead of five millions. Meantime the system of instruction is not less complicated and top-heavy than the system of administration under which it is devised. It follows no consistent theory of public education, and is without homogeneity. It is the product of ignorance, empiricism, carelessness, and whimsicality; yet it now costs five millions of dollars a year, and the ex-

pense is continually increasing. A Commission appointed by the Legislature examined the hodge-podge of laws under which this complicated machinery of education has grown up, and after long and thorough investigation recommended the substitution of a more scientific system, by which, with greater simplicity and the proper concentration of responsibility, more efficiency and closer economy would be possible. The bill which it framed, and which it advocated in a very able report, was tossed aside by the Legislature, and the old system was left unchanged in all its deformity. The enormous expenditure goes on and the money continnes to be dispensed for the maintenance of the machinery, whose necessary and es cential weakness and incapacity were ex-

plained and exposed by this Commission. Mr. STEPHEN H. OLIN, one of the members of the Commission, who gave to its task the most intelligent assistance, has lately expressed the confident opinion that a remedy for this grievous wrong against the people of New York, both the children and those who pay so enormously for their instruction, will be provided by the incoming Legislature. He has also devoted careful attention to the law proposed by the Commission with a view to making it still more effective for its purpose, so that there might be no excuse for the further neglect of the Legislature to relieve this city from the burden and extortion of the bungling and illogical sol system under which it now suffers. We hope Mr. OLIN is not too sanguine.

# About Clothes.

How things change all the time. In his ch in the Senate at the acceptance of the WEBSTER statue last Thursday, Senator MORRILL of Vermont spoke of the fashionsble garb worn by "Black DAN" when he ed with him in Washington in 1852. "Mr. WEBSTER," said the Senator, "appeared in his blue coat with gilt buttons, light buff vest, low shoes, and white silk half-hose, and led the conversation most happily, whether grave or gay." This was the costume of the great American statesman a little more than forty years ago, a period which can be recalled by hundreds of

usands of our living citizens. What would be thought of any man, even a WESSTER, who should appear thus dressed in our time ! Would he not be an object of ridicule? Would anybody think of making im a candidate for the office of President of the United States, an office for which DANIEL WEDSTER was an asptrant in the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia, as

Why, it would be ruinous for any politician of to-day to wear such garments as Mr. WERSTER usually wore when he was Sec retary of State.

The clothes of the American people have seen getting plainer and duller, right straight along, for over a hundred years. Look at the costumes of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and the other great men after peace had been won through the Revolution. Look at the rich and gay dress which was worn by men who could afford it when our own im mediate sires trod the land. Then look at the black and white dress of fashion in the banquet hall in this unpicturesque and blustering age.

It is lovely woman alone who dares to make a display of colors, frills, flowers, feathers, fringes, spangles, jewelry, and ornaments at this dismal time of the withering nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century we shall surely pick up new ideas.

## Political Geography.

A Republican resident of Toledo, when interrogated last week respecting the preference of his Republican neighbors for a Presidential candidate in 1896, made this declaration: "The Republicans hereabouts were always BLAINE men while BLAINE lived. They are now for Tom REED. He is the favorite in this part of Ohio. Other sections of the State have other preferences." Thus there are geographical distinctions underlying political differences in every State, or nearly every State, in the Union.

When the first New England emigrants started West, they followed the line of the Mohawk Valley and the shore of Lake Erie, continuing straight across the continent. Successive waves of New England emigration laid the foundations of all the cities and towns in northern Ohio, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, all of Iowa. and all of Nebraska. These regions constitute the backbone and mainstay of the Republican party in the West. The basis of the population in this big and thrifty belt of territory is to be traced to New England ; and Mr. BLAINE was a favorite for many years among Republican delegates from these sections, just as TOM REED very reasonably is to-day.

South of this New England belt, in the West, is another geographical section, includ-ing southern Ohio, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and south and central Missouri. These sections were originally settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina, and by their descendants. They are thoroughly Democratic, as strongly so as the northern sections of the same States are Republican. A line drawn through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will show the Republicans in a majority in the northern counties of all three, and the Democrats in excess in the south. Nor is it necessary to go to the West for object lessons in political geography. The valley of the Hudson River and the country back of it, from New York to Albany, was settled by Hollanders. The counties there have always been Democratic. An admixture of New Englanders has changed the political preference of some, as Dutchess, toward Republicanism. The absence of such newcomers keeps, and has kept, Albany and Schoharie Democratic. North and west of Albany all the rural counties of the State except Seneca, a German colony in part, are Republican.

In Wisconsin, the State with the largest ratio of foreign-born population, immi-gration started from Chicago as a radiating point. The Germans kept in the southwest, where the climate was milder and more nearly like that of Germany. The Swedes and Norwegians went north and northwest. Now, southeastern Wisconsin is Democratic; northern and northwestern Wisconsin is Republican.

A still more curious manifestation of this rule is found in the South. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Georgia were settled by English emigrants. Some, a ma jority, were Cavaliers, chiefly from the southern and southeastern counties of England, a flat country. Others, a minority, ads or Puritans, chiefly from the hilly or mountainous sections of north ern and northwestern England. Whigs at home, their descendants became Whigs in the United States. The descendants of the Cavaliers, and of Englishmen from the southern counties, became Democrats, When the tide of emigration set across the Alleghany and Smoky mountains, the descendants of the Roundheads halted among the hills; the descendants of the Cavaliers sought the flat or table lands between the mountains and the valley of the Mississippi. Accordingly to-day in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in northern Alabama, the mountaineers are generally Republicans; the residents of the territory beyond the mountains are Democrats. The mountain district of Kentucky is almost invariably represented in Congress by a Republican; the two mountain districts of l'ennessee are invariably represented by

Republicans. Welsh settlements in the United States such as Gallia county, Ohio, and cities where Welshmen are numerous, Utica, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre, are usually Republican. Cities or counties settled by Spaniards are usually Democratic. In Pennsylvania all the eastern counties settled by Germans, whose descendants are popularly known as Pennsylvania Dutchmen," are strongly Democratic. The western countles about Pittsburgh, where the chief element of the population is Scotch-Irish, are just as strongly Republican. In the northern counties of New Jersey, first settled by Hollanders, Democrats preponderate; in the southern counties, settled by Swedes and English,

Republicans are most numerous. It would be unreasonable and unjustifiable to conclude from all this that the politica of American States or counties are controlled by the character of their first settlement. Such is not the case. But the foundations of the country were laid a century or more ago, by emigrants having definite convictions on public questions nearly related to politics. The citizens of such a settlement associated themselves, naturally, with the political party which espoused or favored such views. The question of negro slavery had much to do with firmly setting in a permanent mould the views and preferences of these voters; and the political distinctions established during the emancipation agitation and during the civil war, have been continued since. You cannot study American politics intelligently without a map.

# Christians and Mohammedans.

Among the powers of the world, it is in the Turkish empire alone that any considerable number of Christians are under subjection to a Mohammedan Government. The proportion of Christians among the subjects of the Sultan is far less in our times than it formerly was, on account of the changes that have been brought about in the political status of territory that had previously been under the direct rule of Turkey. It is estimated that the Christian population of the

1878, is about one-third as numerous as the Mohammedan, or perhaps 5,000,000; but in this estimate the adherents of other religions are left out, and also the population of the tributary States. Turkey is the only Mohammedan power in which Christianity counts for much.

Of the semi-civilized Mohammedan countries of North Africa, Egypt is under British control; Algeria is under the Govern-ment of France; Tripoli is a Turkish dependency, and only Morocco retains its independence under the absolute despotism of its own Sultan, who rules but a very small number of Christians, perhaps not more than 1,000 or 1,500. Farther south in Africa, there are petty rulers of the Mohammedan faith and Arab race; but they are disappearing with the extension of

European influence over Africa. In Asia the most important independent country under a Mohammedan government is Persia; and there are probably not over 60,000 Nestorian and Armenian Christians among its population of 9,000,000. Afghanistan, to the eastward of Persia, has a Mohammedan government, and there are few enough Christians in that country, though Christianity is tolerated there. In those vast and populous regions of India which are under British rule or guardianship there are Mohammedan princes and other dignitaries, all of them necessarily regardful of the Christian power by which they are overshadowed.

In truth, we think of Turkey alone when we think of a Mohammedan Government that exercises authority over any large body of Christians. And assuredly that authority is exercised most unjustly and shamefully, to the dishonor of Mohammedanism and of the Prophet MOHAMMED.

It is an estimate of M. FOURNIER DE FLAIR that there are in the world about 177,000,000 Mohammedans and not less than 477,000,000 Christians.

### Harvard.

We have before us the catalogue of Harvard University for the academical year 1894-95. When we say that the volume comprises 623 pages, we sufficiently indicate the range and quantity of information presented. The requirements, however, for admission to the college proper and to the principal professional schools, are the matters of especial interest to those who desire to see Harvard keep her place of eminence among American seats of learning.

The authorities of the college proper adhere to the custom, which they have followed for some years, of admitting to the freshman class candidates otherwise qualified, who have no knowledge of Greek, or, alternately, of Latin; but with one of the two classical languages he must have a rudimentary acquaintance. The same thing is true of French and German; an applicant need not offer both languages, but one of the two he must. It is also to be noted that when a candidate does not offer both of the classical tongues, and both of the modern languages mentioned, materially higher acquirements are exacted from him in other departmenta. Many oldfashioned graduates are still disposed to question whether a degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred upon a person who is not tolerably conversant with both Greek and Latin, constitutes a valid certificate of a liberal education, in the accepted sense of the term. Yet all will acknowledge that on this point the utmost deference is due to the judgment of Dr. W. W. Goodwin, Eliot Professor of Greek literature, who, we understand, has declared himself convinced by experience, that making Greek optional for admission and in the college curriculum works well. Fewer men are now graduated with a mere smattering of Greek; but, on the other hand, it is said that the men who present Greek as well as Latin on their entrance, and pursue the study of those languages throughout their college course, equire a more thorough knowledge of them than was generally attained under the system which exacted a definite quantity of Greek from all. That may be; but at Oxford the same range and quality of Greek scholarship are not expected from pass men and from class men; but a modicum of that language is demanded from every one who desires the kind of respect traditionally attached to a B. A. degree. If a student cannot or will not offer Greek, why should he not content himself with a degree otherwise defined and denominated, and not expect a diploma which has carried a specific meaning by the general consent of universities, ever since on the revival of learning the study of

that language was universally adopted by

It is gratifying to find that measures have

those institutions.

been taken to increase the significance of the degrees conferred at Harvard by the schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine; although as regards two of these profes sional departments, something remains to be done in this direction. The rule is properly laid down that, while persons of inferior qualifications may be admitted to the Divinity School as "special students," candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity must have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from some recognized institution, or must satisfy the faculty that their education has been equal to that of graduates of the best New England colleges. To the Harvard Law School the require ments for admission are still lower than they are for admission to the freshman class in the college proper; but practically the signally improved curriculum of this professional department is tending to bar out thos persons who can offer only the minimum qualification for entrance. This seems evident from the fact that out of 393 law students, 305 are graduates of recognized colleges and seven of other law schools. As regards the Medical School, the catalogue does not state what proportion of the students brought with them, upon their entrance, certificates of a liberal education; but we have gone over the list, and we find that out of 486 students only 146 have obtained a degree of any kind from any recognized institution of learning. An explanation of this regrettable fact will appear when we inspect the requirements for admission to that school, and observe that these are decidedly less onerous than those imposed upon applicants for entrance into the freshman class in the college proper. Moreover, small as these requirements are, a candidate who is deficient in them may still enter the school conditionally, and remain there without making his deficiencies good during the first two years of the professional course. We note, on the other hand, with satisfaction that henceforth the degree of M. D. will be bestowed on no one who shall not have spent four full years in some recognized medical school, one at least of which years must have been spent in the Harvard institution,

and who, moreover, shall not have pass

medical profession.

Congress of the United States during the civil war. The several parties in the Japanese Par-liament have cooperated in the adoption of war measures as readily as the several parties in Congress cooperated thirty years ago. Political antagonists have railied round the Emperor in one country as they railled round the President in the other. When the hostile elements of a country units for its protection, it is pretty safe.

Trolley horsors are altogether too numerous, especially in Brooklyn. It is for the man-agers to devise some means for the reduction of the casualties or for the public authorities t stop the reckless running of the care. The motormen and conductors may sometimes be to blame for carelessness, but, as a rule, they do the best they can to avoid accidents, with the means at their command.

As a matter of fact, the means are insufficient. The warning signals are defective. The occa-sional twang of the gong is not enough, espe-cially for cars that glide along almost noise-lessly. A lesson might be learned from the sound of the little bells and the noise of the horses' hoofs that gave warning of the approach of the old-time street car. With a little ingenuity bells of the same description might be fixed on both trolleys and cable cars, ac that they would ring continuously while the car is in motion, while the gong might also be need in cases of danger or when wagons appear on the track. But this is a mere suggestion, which can be taken for what it is worth. Something must be done, and the sooner it is done the better.

The Hon. JACOB SELCHER COREY, the economist of Massillon, is pursuing vigorously the Populist nomination for President. He will not get it without hard wrestling. The Hoa. News Twitter hasn't yet retired from the palaestra, and the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND still proudly heads the list of Populist heavy weights. Mr. COXET needs to oil himself well and sprinkle on a good stratum of sand. He has taken a contract that will give him a great deal of exercise.

Governor MITCHELL of Florida is accommodating. When the Hen. Jawes Sympton Hood of Texas asks him for the body of a monopolist, the body will be forthcoming if it can be found in the jurisdiction. The best thing for plutocrats to do is to go to Texas and throw themselves on the mercy of Hogo. He may exhibit them in a cage for a time, but he will be only a private showman in a few days, and they can force him to make a satisfactory contract with them. The Texas Populists firmly believe that a plutocrat is a noxious and langerous animal that drinks hot blood and massacres orphans. When they come to see one they may like him, and they will undoubtedly "touch" him for a railroad pass.

Col. J. HAMPTON HOGE of Rosnoke, Republican candidate for Congressman in the Sixth Virginia district last fall, has served notice that he will contest the election of Major PETER J. OTEY. Major OTEY will have to stir his stumps. Whatever the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the grounds upon which Col. Hogs will make his contest, he strong in the fact that the Fifty-fourth Con gress will naturally be anxious to add to itself s talent so original and a personality so interest-

Last year, when the Chinese treaty was before Congress, a member told the House of the danger of offending China, which, as he thought, could, in the event of war, invade this country with millions upon millions of yellowskinned soldiers, all bent upon revenge, and determined to subjugate the people who would not permit them to come here peacefully, as Mr. Appo's father came. We were not very much alarmed, even when assured that the Chinese fight like mad when provoked, and that they could be brought over here at any time in blocks of ten or more by those powerful naval vessels which China has procured within recent years. A magazine writer soon took up the theme, for the purpose of adding new terrors to those which had previously been invented by the

Nobody need be afraid any longer. By knocking out China, Japan has relieved us, safeguarded us, helped us along, and done us a service The Japanese have proved to all mankind that the Chinese have not had either an army or a navy worth talking about. The Japanese have chased their fighting men from every field, and have sunk their fighting ships and junks wherever found, and have torn down their dragor flags, and have beaten them in the Chinese arts of diplomacy, and have frightened their

Hwangti from his queue to his heels. of the enraged Chinese hordes last year, it would have been our duty at this time to an press our gratitude to Japan for timely relief in their defeat.

We feel sure that, in the great hereafter, we need not stand in dread of the Japanese any more than of the Chinese.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Hoven Register, announces with a just gratification that the Hon. ORPHBUS VINCENT COPPIN. Governor of Connecticut, will appear in public in future on horseback, and nobody has been admitted to the staff that can't ride with the collickingness of the cowboy and the mellow grace of Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN. This is as it should be. The progress of a musical Governor should be harmonious, decorative, full of poetry and pageant, galloping gayly in faultiess dactyles to the sound of the German flute. Gover-nor Copyrn's favorite parade horse is the last surviving Narragansett pacer. It is a mare, bound in half roan, with white harps and chestnut farcolets on the flanks. The tail and mane b come perfect Æolian harps when touched by the currycomb. She is what is called a double pacer, that is, she moves all her feet at once, so proceeding with perfect rhythm and without jerkiness. Her name is Belle of Middletown,

and she is the pride of the whole State. It looks as if the problem of Indian soldiers would before long be solved by the gradual dropping out of those who are now in the army. The last lot of them discharged from the service onsisted of a dozen cavalrymen stationed at Fort Sill, including Sergeant Cold Wind, Wagoner Jimmy Ears, Privates Bull Dog, On-THE-EDGE, ON-TOP-OF-THE-TEPEE, RUNS-IN-AMONG-THEM, STONE BULL, TWO-WHITE-MEN, and a few others. It is said that there are now only about 140 Indian soldiers in the army, including principally the two companies at Fort Sill, 37 cavalrymen at Fort Reogh, and 16 at Fort Meade. Fort Sill is the station to which the Apaches formerly at Mount Vernon barracks in Alabama were recently removed. Its position in Oklahoma is such that there can be no objection on that account to retaining Indian soldiers there as long as they may desire

to remain in the service.

The steady falling off in the number of Indian soldiers which betokens the mustering out of all of them at no distant day must primarily be ascribed to the red men themselves. Many of them have shown an aptitude for the military profession, but many also have become tired of it. The life sometimes becomes irksome, and they contrast the duties and strict requirements offarmy routine with the indolent and easy life reservation, where there is no steady round of tasks to be performed at exact hours.

Then the restrictions on the number of men in each company that can be married or have their families with them is a drawback. From one cause and another many have shown no desire to refulist, and even a disposition to accept the chance of leaving the service when

offered to them.

So far as the Government is concerned, a main objection to the Indian soldiers as regularly enlisted men in the regiments instead of socute is that they are not capable of all-around service. It was desired to find out whether they could be relied upon as a regular force if needed, and this has been ascertained. But in an army as small as ourse it is necessary that the entire force should be available, whereas with the peculiarities of the Indians and their usual lack certain prescribed examinations intended to test a candidate's fitness to practise the peculiarities of the Indians and their usual lack DANIEL WEBSTER was an aspirunt in the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia, as The Parliament of Japan has been as they are not fitted for various duties now devolving on the sempy, such, for example, as

those in Chicago last spring. This is a point which probably appeals to Secretary Lamont, who has almost made a specialty of changes

which will result in securing a larger force of available troops of the line for all duty from the present legal maximum.

The Hon, JOHN BURNS, the British thinker that has been studying American institutions from a sleeping car, has uttered some pleasant words about the decision of Judge Woods in the Dans case. He observes gracefully that the decision is "an outrage upon the workingmen of America," and that it was prompted Judge Woods's leanings toward capitalists, and that he was the tool of monopo-lists. Will the Hon. John Burns go back? Will he not settle here? He has the calm and deliberate judement, the faculty of and the habitual reticence that are possessed by the great Duns himself, or by the supreme EREIGS. The Hop. JOHN BURES doesn't know when he has a good thing if he doesn't stay

#### The cat has come back .- Philadelphia Resord The cat has never been away.

and grow up with the country.

Capt. ROBLET D. EVANS of the cruiser New York complains that the cold penetrated her side at the Navy Yard and nearly froze him to death. Fighting Bon can't expect that warmth and fervency of underlying principle that made his distinguished travelling com panion so happy in South Carolina. Brooklyn is good, but cold, and her hospitality has not the tropical glow of the land of the Palmetto and the Tillman. The New York is to start shortly for lands of warmer welcome, including Jamaica and Curaçoa. Fighting Bos may yet be happy, but who shall onsole his faithful mate left behind in Washington ?

The thought of a horse-meat dinner must certainly be disagreeable to the people who are unused to that article of diet. We are aware that the meat is consumed, to some extent, in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia, but it has never, until very recently, been used as food by anybody of the white race in the United States. It is inferior to beef, mutton, and pork, and it is far less acceptable to the taste than the meat of these animals. It can be sold cheaper than the other meats because few people are willing to consume it, and because the horses taken to the slaughter house have already earned their price by working in harness; but we suppose its cost would be in-creased if there were much of a demand for it, or if the horses slaughtered for human food

There is no need of eating norses in the United states. There is an abundance of better kinds of meat, and they can be purchased at prices that bring them within the reach of every in-dustrious person. It is not here as it is in those countries of Europe, where many poor people are unable to buy even the cheapest of meats, nd are glad to get anything that is catable. Horse flesh is an abomination. The sale of it in the markets of this city ought to be prohib-

# POINTS FOR POPULISTS.

# The Income Tax on the Earnings of Past Years,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If it be conceded that the Government of the United Stares may tax incomes to be earned or received, by what authority does it tax incomes that have been earned or received? The third paragraph of section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution says: "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

Is not an ex post facto law one whose operation reaches back and applies to things done previous to its enactment? It so, how can Congress pass a law in August taxing incomes earned or received during the period beginning the previous January? If Congress can reach back eight nonths in this way, why can it not reach back eight years 7 And why can it not tax goods that have been imported, as well as incomes that have been earned or received, for any number of nonths or years preceding the enactment of the taxing law?

Will not THE SUN give its attention to this enstitutional question? ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 24.

# PENNOYER'S LATEST SHOT

The Governor of Oregon Launches a Letter at the President. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 26.-The following letter was sent to President Cleveland yesterday by

Gov. Pennoyer: land, with its prostrated industries and its idle throngs, willing but unable to work, and un-willingly forced to beg or suffer. Your panaces, a change in the Sherman law and the tariff, has en administered, but there is no change in the sad condition of the unfortunate country. After two years of ruinous delay and mismanage you have, thank Heaven, at last discovered the real trouble, although you have not sed the proper remedy.

"As you now concede, the country needs mor noney, but it does not want the worthless stuff you proffer. It needs gold and silver money with which to pay debts, and it does not want bank rags, with which it cannot pay debts. Sixty years ago the Democratic party had a President who defied the banks in the interest of the people. Has it now a President who defies the people in the interest of the banks?

"All the traditions of the party which elected you are for gold and silver money, and against bank currency. Do you aspire to furnish an example of treason to the cause intrusted to your care which will be without any parallel, except one, in all the annals of American history? Your party in both Houses favors the restoration of silver as standard money. The people actually suffering from the existing prostration of business favor it, and will you stand with them in overturning the mouometailic policy of the British money oligarchy, which is fast degrading our fair country to the condition of a subjugated province, and our hitherto free people to a condition of financial serfdom?

"Always remember the unemployed. I pray that God may give you light and strength to do right." bank rags, with which it cannot pay debts.

## CONSUL JEWETT CANNOT GO. The State Department Officially Informed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. Secretary Gresham has learned officially from Minister Terrell of the decision reached by the Sultan refusing to accede to President Cleveland's suggestion that Consul Jewett accompany the Turkish Commission to Armenia and make an independent report, and that the Sultan has informed Mr. Terrell that the matter may be considered ended. The United States, as a neutral power, was warmly urged by the Sultan in the first instance to appoint a member of the Commission, and Presdent Cleveland, in declining to accept this invitation, intimated that he would consent to appoint a representative in an independent capacity, whose report would be made to this Government instead of to the Turkish Government, and in anticination of the acceptance of this proposition by the Sultan Consul Jewett was named. It appears from the latest despatches, however, that France has consented to supply the third member of the Commission, the other two being Turks.

As no evidence has been presented that American citizens have been massacred, it is said in official circles that the United States would hardly be warranted in demanding that the pecessary escort be given Consul Jewitt to enable him to nursue an independent investigation. It was in the general interest of civilization alone that the master of American participation in the inquiry was considered. to appoint a representative in an independent

# Consul Muliigan's Camera.

From the Washington Enuming News.
Since James H. Mulligan of Ecatucky went to Samos as Consul-General he has written several glowing letters about his daily life and duties. He as once made a friend of flobers Louis Stavenson, the novelist, and they were much together. Some of Mr. Sulligan's letters are ferrid in anthusiastic description of the natives. Mulligan is a kodak Send, and sends some startling specimens of his work. He says the Samoan ladies are not so hard to please as most women who git for pictures, and are not bothered about costumes.

# Where Heils the Oregon.

From the Ashland Things.

Males is dead, but great journals will bring out the
aid bendline. "The Ham from Maine." with increasing may during the next two years. M. F. Rendaryon, Acti

ANGLICAN ORDERS.

### A High Theological Question, To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I should like to make some remarks on "Churchman's" letter of the 16th inst. Let me first say that al-

though having a Presbyterian ordination, which I have never rejected and have no thought of rejecting, I have a private membership, a lay-man's standing, in the Episcopal Church. I do not, therefore, dispute the validity of her orders, but do decidedly dispute the cogency of "Church-

man's" arguments.

He says, first, that when Pius V., in 1570, ordered his adherents to withdraw from Anglican worship, only 189 out of 9,400 clergymen obeyed. He omits to state that by far the most of those who had been ordained since 1358, or thereabouts, had their orders from Matthew Parker, whose consecration, though not definitively rejected, has always thus far been ignored by Home. Those ordained earlier had mostly made up their minds to conform to the new order. The thousands of Roman Catholics still remaining were mostly served by missionary priests.

It is said that in 673 the Anglican and the Roman Churches were united for the conversion of the Saxons. Insamuch as the Anglican

is the English Church, and as the Saxons and English were one and the same, it is rather absurd to say that the Roman and English. The two united Churchs were in fact the Roman and the Irish, by which latter most of the English were converted and or saired by the formar. To write the word of the English were converted and or saired by the formar. To write the word of the English were converted and or saired by the formar. To write the word of the English Church was represented. Not true. The Anglican Church in subordination to Rome. In 314, 347, 359, the English Church did not exist, for the heather, English had not yet come from Germany. The Church of the councils was the Welsh Church, whose surviving fragment was ages ago incorporated into the province of Canterbury, were the Riskons of the northern English sees.

Clement, who probably knew St. Paul, but who is almost certainly not the Clement whom Paul describes as living in Philippiasy that Paul went to the limit of the West. This, as Bishop Lightfoot shows, was an aimst technical term of geography meaning Spain. There is neither which induced with the West of the W

their rights in the Episcopal Church do not depend upon him or his.

He is not ashamed to impeach the thousands of godly non-Episcopal uninisters of sacrilege, because they preside at the communion. Of course, if they are guilty of sacrilege they are not in a state of grace. Of course, then, all Episcopalians, from Richard Hooker to Bishop Kerr, and down to the present High Church Primate of all England, who have acknowledged them as godly servants of Christ, have been fautors of sacrilege, and therefore have not been in a state of grace. Now, sacing that no ordinance of the Anglican Church expresses or warrants so hideous a judgment, we may be thankful that the Episcopai Church is no more responsible for "Churchman's" abominable divinity than it is for his fantastical his-

inable divinity than it is for his fantastical history or his grotesque ethnology.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 21, 1804.

# A CURSE OF THE SOUTH.

On Fire with Demagogy When Peace and Prosperity Are at Hand-A Strong Appeal for Her Redemption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "clay eaters," "crackers," and poor white trash of the South, who are represented by Tillman, Hogg, and others of that lik, have invented a new amusement, called capitalist baiting, which affords the highest form of delight for those who in times past spent their days in spitting at marks, setting fire to cotton gins, stealing mules, and flogging negroes who would not work for nothing a day and find their food. This game finds favor in every Southern State in which the

and flogging negroes who would not work for nothing a day and find their food. This game finds favor in every Southern State in which the intelligent people are outnumbered by the ignorant dupes of blatant demagogues, and especially is capitalist balting pursued with zest by the representatives of the poor white trash, a Godless and worthless race of beings inferior to Hottentots and Digger Indians. After seeing them no one would wonder why it is that the intelligent men and women of the South are well nigh discouraged after thirty years' work apent in rebuilding the financial, industrial, and social fabric of the Southland, which went down in the civil war and reconstruction periods.

Through the long night of doubt and serrow that shrouded the South from 1881 to 1877, the civilized men and women kept good hearts, and triumphed over the most awful calamities inflicted upon people since the records of human history began, and now, after exhibits of bravery on battlefields, wisdom and moderation in council chambers, industry in fields and shops, and domestic virtues at the fireside which have won the esteem of all civilized peoples, are the Southern people to be trodden under foot by the mad bulls of Populism, and chained to the chariot wheels of Tillmans and Hoggs, their heirs and assigns, so long as Populism endures?

Everywhere in the South intelligence is on the defensive and ignorance is on the offensive, striking down public and private credit, potsoning the well springs of prosperity, and playing the part of Dick Turpin on every high read of commerce. The attempt of Gov. Hogg to arrest Mr. Henry M. Flagler, divested of the mumbolumboism of Populist reasoning, is simply an attempt to hold up a man on the highway and compel him to part with a portion of his money to escape bondage. Mr. Flagler has invested not less than \$6,000,000 in Florida investments, and has built, free of cost to the people of the State, churches, hespitals, schools, and public buildings; he has induced many weathry Northern and Wester manship.
Rid the South of pot-house demagogues, and

Rid the South of pot-house demagogues, and she will som become the most prosperous part of the world. The four winds of heaven do not blow upon a country so rich in the minerals that made England rich and powerful—coal and from—as the South, and she have them so related to each other as to make her absolutely beyond rivalry by any portion of the world! and yet with these great stores of from and coal, which can be mined cheaper than shewhere on earth, there are Populist cranks praising about "the poverty of the South and in rulination by capitalists." Man of the South put forth your best endeavors to rid your legislative hails of demagogues. Cut the cancer of Populism out of the South. Work for measures that will induce hardy people from the domination of the Notal hard for the cantriply as infusion of new bicod that the civilized people of the South will be saved from the domination of the "crackers" who are in the saddle.

President American of Southern Democrate in South Bay Bayession, Domain Bayes Bayes Bayession, Domain Bayes Bayes Bayession, Domain Bayes Bayession, Domain Bayes Bayes Bayession, Domain Bayes Bay

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

# President Straus on the Persecution of the Jews in Spain and Portugal,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.- The third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Sci ciety convened at 11 o'clock this morning in the Arlington Hotel. The Hon, Oscar S. Straus called the meeting to order and presided. He said the society was doing well, its work pro greasing satisfactorily, and the membership

steadily increasing.

Secretary Adler made his annual report, showing that the work accomplished during the year was largely in excess of the previous year. A number of valuable gifts, consisting of books, papers, and manuscripts have been received

papers, and manuscripts have been during the year.

A general discussion was had on matters of interest to the society. Dr. Gottheil of New York suggested that some plan be devised by which the work and researches of the society could be made more generally available to the reaching public, and not conduct, as it is at present, to historians and literary men. He desired toat the usefulness of the society should be increased.

present, to historians and literary men. He desired that the usefulness of the society should be increased.

The President delivered his annual address and a number of papers were read.

Mr. Straus was reclected President. In his diress he said:

"The persecution of the Jews in Spain and Portugal and their dispersion to the four corners of the earth, which presents such a dark pleture, had a bright side in its consequences, in that it restered international commerces; for these refugees, in the several countries wherein they settled, soon established mercantile conveyandence with one another, thereby building up a profilable trade between such countries. Thus, in a measure, is due the trade between the Italian republics and the Levant, and between Holland, Fingland, and New England with Surinam, Harbadoes, Jamaica, and Brazil, "Our conferees of the Anglo-Jewish Heisorical Society are searching the records of England with excellent results, and I would recommend cooperation wherever possible, as this can only prove of mutual help and advantage. I have every belief that a careful investigation will reveal a much larger immisration to America and the continuous islands than bistory has taken note of. The closing chapters of the history of the Jews in Spain and Portugal are the opening chapters of their history on this continuous, and closely connected with the early settlements in North America. It is for that reason I have deemed it proper on this occasion to confine my observations to what appears to me to be the most important phase of the work we have before us, and because this line of inquiry will throw much light upon the early commerce of this country, which brought prosperity to the New England colonies and stimulated immigration to our shores."

## GEN. KALUSOWSKI BURIED.

# He Was in the Revolutionary Uprisings in Poland and Died Here in Exile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-At 10 o'clock this morning funeral services were held in this city over the remains of Dr. Henry Korwin Kalusowski, a Pole of distinguished birth and achievements, prominently identified for many years with the insurrections of his diamembered country, who died here in exile at the ripe age of 88. Dr. Kalusowski's father was Chamberlain to the last King of Poland, Stanislaus Poniatowski, and his mother was Countess Anna Schulz of Courland. Dr. Kalusowski, in the revolutionary unrising of 1830, served as General of the revolutionary forces in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Louis Napoleon had salied to the relief of the Poles with a ship loaded with munitions of war and volunteers, and Gen, Kalusowski held the whole Russian army at bay for seven days with his Lithuanian forces, that the ship might land without injury. Napoleon finally salied away, and Gen, Kalusowski returned again to the main Polish army. After this army was finally defeated in 1831 he went into Prussia, his health having been impaired by serious wounds received in the previous conflicts. He escaped from Prussia soon afterward to Poland and joined the army of Prince Czartowriski. He was then detailed as Minister of Finance for the insurrectionary Government and remained in this office till the downfail of Cracow. He then went to Austria and made an unsuccessful attempt, with a few Polish leaders, to again raise the standard of insurrection. These efforts were barren in the main, and in 1838 he came to the United States. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently fourteen different languages, and soon found employment in New York city as a teacher of French and Latin. He later taught in Richmond. He returned to Europe in 1848 and participated in the insurrection of that year. Having served as a member of the German Parliament, he took up his residence soon afterward in the Grand Duchy of Posen, the portion of Poland which had fallen to Germany. The Prussian Government junnediately expelled him, and he came to the United States soon afterward in the Grand Duchy of Posen, the portion of Poland which had fallen to Germany. The Prussian Government j sowski, a Pole of distinguished birth and schievements, prominently identified for many

# READ-ROCKWELL WILL CONTEST.

A Young Second Wife Gets the Fortune Lett by Her Aged and Miserly Predecessor. BUFFALO, Dec. 26 .- The jury in the R. Rockwell will case has rendered a verdict that Mrs. Rockwell was of sound mind when the document was framed and that no fraud or de ceit was practised on her. This sustains the will which left property valued at \$300,000 to her husband, George W. Rockwell.
The suit to upset the will of Mrs. Rockwell has been before a jury four times. The testatrix was an aged woman of miserly habits, who, before her marriage to Rockwell, rived in squalor. Rockwell came to Buffalo from the Pennsylvania oil country. He learned of Elizabeth Read's peculiarities, particularly of the great desire she had to be married. He courted and won her and her fortune. They lived together for a year, and then Mrs. Rockwell died. leaving a will bequeathing all her property to her husband.

The brother of the testatrix, John Read, at once began a contest of the will, alleging that his sister was of unsound mind; that she had been unduly influenced, and that her marriage to Rockwell was illegal, inasmuch as Rockwell had a wife living whom he married in Bradford. Since the contest began, some five years ago, Rockwell married again, and after a year or so died, leaving to his widow the legacy of the will contest and whatever it might bring. Today's verdict gives her an estate that, despite the long litigation, is valued at ebout a quarter of a million dollars. She is still a young and handsome woman. ceit was practised on her. This sustains the

# SUNBEAMS.

-From the stamp duties paid by patent medicine pills are taken by the inhabitants of the United King dom every week. In France the quantity is about half. Only about 1,000,000 pills are taken weekly by

the people of Russia. The largest pill takers in the world are the Australians.

—As the steam drill goes down into the rock water is poured into the hole around it. The point of the dri is a little broader than the diameter of the rod, and so, of course, there is around the rod a little margin of space. It is only a very little space, but men employed on steam drills become so expert in pouring water that some of them can, while standing upright, pour water into it from a tomate can with uncerting accuracy.

-" I don't understand," said a cigar dealer, " why so many amokers will always pick out a clear which is covered with listle yellow spots and leave the clear ones. They cannot be any better, being made of the same tobacco. For my smoking I would rather choose the clear ones, for the spots on the former are made by means of acids. There are also men who always feel the large end of a cigar in selecting one, and that is where they make a big mistake. They should press the small end, and if it yields readily to the touch it

the small end, and if it yields readily to the touch it will draw freely. If not, take another one.

—Detective Jones of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Rallroad has in his possession a Philadelphia directory for 1791. It was compiled by Clement Hiddle, and printed by James & Johnson, at 147 High street, now Market street. At the time of the publication Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal Government, and the directory contains, among other things, the names and residences of the principal Federal officers. The first of these entries is "Franches George Washington, 100 High street." The entire American tariff law of that period is printed upon four small pages in another part of the directory.

American tarin taw or that person is printed upon four small puges in another part of the directory.

—About the slopes of Mount Katahgin, in Raine, and ranging the bogs and woodlands of the country at its foot, great herds of caribou pasture upon twice, bark, and the marsh grass and moss, from which later they will have to acrape the snow with their forefest, as their kindred, the Lapland and Spherian reindeer, do. They are berian reindeer, do. They are migratory au-mais, covering wide regions in their travels, and appearing unexpectedly in localities which, after a period, they are age to leave with equal studenness. A single head recounty seen near Hount Katabelin was estimated to number 200 caribon. In size the carbon stands between the deer and the moose, and his appearance and babits are essentially those of the Arctic stands.

According to Tue Sew no millionaires ever reached the age of 100 years. Maryland has two millionaires who are over 50. Mr. Frait is 47 and Mr. Youe is 55.

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